Hubble constant (*expansion* of the universe):

$$H_0 = 71 \pm 2.7 \ \text{km/s/Mpc}$$ (*average* and *standard deviation* of all values since 2000 CE (as of 2019-07-16) on

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hubble%27s_law#Measured_values_of_the_Hubble_constant).

It is an object's *velocity* in kilometers per second,

per *distance* away from us in megaparsecs,

  1 parsec ≈ 3.263 light years ≈ 31 trillion km,   (Dutch: 31 biljoen km)

  1 megaparsec   ≈ 31 quintillion km   (Dutch: 31 triljoen km)

the farther it is away from us, the faster it is moving away from us,

where the *velocity* is proportional to the *distance* as:

$$\frac{v}{\text{km/s}} = H_0 \cdot \frac{d}{\text{Mpc}}$$ (i.e. the Hubble-Lemaitre law).

It also is the <u>relative expansion</u> of the universe (obvious when rewriting km/s/Mpc as km/Mpc/s):

per second: 71 km/Mpc   = 2.3 : 1 000 000 000 000 000 000 = 2.3×10^{-18}

per year: ≈ 2.24 billion km/Mpc   ≈ 7.3 :   100 000 000 000 ≈ 0.07 in a billon,

per 70 years: ≈ 157 billion km/Mpc ≈   ≈ 5.1 :   1 000 000 000 = 5   in a billon.

<u>Age</u> of the universe (i.e. $\frac{1}{H_0}$ = *time* elapsed since the big bang), also called the <u>Hubble time</u>:

  $t_H = 13.8 \pm 0.5$ billion years

    ≈ 435 øøø øøø øøø øøø øøø seconds   ("ø" = undetermined digit as placeholder)

    = 435 quadrillion seconds   (Dutch: 435 biljard).